CLAIMS

- 1. A functional α subunit of a heterotrimeric G protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein.
- 2. The protein of claim 1 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 3. The protein of claim 1 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 4. The protein of claim 1 wherein the heterotrimeric G protein is $G\alpha 2$ of D. discoideum.
- 5. The protein of claim 1 wherein said subunit has a helical domain and said amino acid sequence is within the helical domain of said subunit.
- 6. A functional β subunit of a heterotrimeric G protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein.
- 7. The protein of claim 6 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 8. The protein of claim 6 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 9. The protein of claim 6 wherein the heterotrimeric G protein is $G\beta$ of D. discoideum.
- 10. The protein of claim 6 wherein said amino acid sequence is at the β subunit's N-terminus.
- 11. A functional heterotrimeric G protein comprising an α subunit comprising a first amino acid sequence encoding a first fluorescent or luminescent protein and a β or γ subunit comprising a second amino acid sequence encoding a second fluorescent or luminescent protein, wherein said first and second fluorescent or luminescent proteins are capable of

fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) or bioluminescence resonance energy transfer (BRET).

- 12. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein a β subunit comprises the second amino acid sequence.
- 13. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein said first and said second amino acid sequences are within 100 angstroms of each other.
- 14. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein the first fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 15. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein the first fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 16. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein the second fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 17. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein the second fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 18. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein the first fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein and the second fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 19. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein the first fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein and the second fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 20. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein said first amino acid sequence is within a helical domain of said α subunit.
- 21. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein said second amino acid sequence is at the N-terminus of said β subunit.
- 22. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 11 wherein the α and β subunits are D. discoideum G protein subunits.
- 23. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 13 wherein said first amino acid sequence is within a helical domain of said α subunit and said second amino acid sequence is at the N-terminus of said β subunit.

- 24. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 23 wherein the first fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein and the second fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 25. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 24 wherein the α and β subunits are D. discoideum G protein subunits.
- 26. A nucleic acid encoding a functional α subunit of a heterotrimeric G protein which comprises an amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein.
- 27. The nucleic acid of claim 26 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 28. The nucleic acid of claim 26 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 29. The nucleic acid of claim 26 wherein the heterotrimeric G protein is $G\alpha 2$ of D. discoideum.
- 30. The nucleic acid of claim 26 wherein said subunit has a helical domain and the amino acid sequence is within the helical domain of said subunit.
- 31. A nucleic acid encoding a functional β subunit of a heterotrimeric G protein which comprises an amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein.
- 32. The nucleic acid of claim 31 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 33. The nucleic acid of claim 31 wherein the amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 34. The nucleic acid of claim 31 wherein the heterotrimeric G protein is $G\beta$ of D. discoideum.
- 35. The nucleic acid of claim 31 wherein the amino acid sequence is at the β subunit's N-terminus.

- 36. The nucleic acid of claim 26 wherein the nucleic acid comprises a vector for replication and expression of said subunit.
- 37. The nucleic acid of claim 31 wherein the nucleic acid comprises a vector for replication and expression of said subunit.
- 38. A eukaryotic cell comprising a nucleic acid according to any of claims 26 to 37
- 39. A eukaryotic cell which comprises: (a) a nucleic acid encoding a functional α subunit or a heterotrimeric G protein which comprises an amino acid sequence encoding a first fluorescent or luminescent protein; and (b) a nucleic acid encoding a functional β of γ subunit of a heterotrimeric G protein which comprises an amino acid sequence encoding a second fluorescent or luminescent protein, wherein the cell expresses a functional heterotrimeric G protein which is capable of FRET or BRET.
- 40. The eukaryotic cell of claim 39 wherein the second fluorescent or luminescent protein is encoded in the β subunit.
- 41. The eukaryotic cell of claim 39 which further expresses a G protein coupled receptor.
- 42. The eukaryotic cell of claim 38 wherein the cell is a 3T3 cell.
- 43. The eukaryotic cell of claim 39 wherein the cell is a 3T3 cell.
- 44. The eukaryotic cell of claim 41 wherein the cell is a 3T3 cell.
- 45. The eukaryotic cell of claim 38 wherein the cell is a *D. discoideum* cell.
- 46. The eukaryotic cell of claim 39 wherein the cell is a D. discoideum cell.
- 47. The eukaryotic cell of claim 41 wherein the cell is a *D. discoideum* cell.

- 48. The eukaryotic cell of claim 41 wherein the receptor is for a ligand selected from the group consisting of: a chemoattractant, an odorant, a hormone, and a neurotransmitter.
- 49. A method for detecting conformational changes in a protein, comprising:

detecting changes in fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET) of an artificial protein subjected to a change in environmental conditions, wherein the artificial protein comprises at least two subunits, wherein a first subunit comprises a cyan fluorescent protein and a second subunit comprises a yellow fluorescent protein, wherein the cyan fluorescent protein and the yellow fluorescent protein are within 100 angstroms of each other, wherein a change in FRET indicates that the change in environmental conditions caused the artificial protein to change its conformation.

- 50. The method of claim 49 wherein the environmental conditions are changed by addition of a ligand for a protein which affects conformation of said artificial protein.
- 51. The method of claim 49 wherein the environmental conditions are changed by the addition of a protein which affects conformation of said artificial protein.
- 52. The method of claim 49 wherein FRET is monitored by exciting with blue light and observing fluorescence in the yellow range.
- 53. A method for detecting G protein coupled receptor signaling in the presence of a test sample, the method comprising:

contacting a cell according to claim 41 with a test sample;

monitoring fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) or bioluminescence resonance energy transfer (BRET) in said cell; wherein a change in FRET or BRET suggests that the test sample binds to a G protein coupled receptor expressed in the cell.

54. The method of claim 53 wherein the cell is in a tissue sample.



- 55. The method of claim 53 wherein the cell is in a whole organ.
- 56. A functional heterotrimeric G protein comprising an α subunit comprising a first fluorescent or luminescent moiety and a β or γ subunit comprising a second fluorescent or luminescent moiety, wherein the first and second fluorescent or luminescent moieties are capable of fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) or bioluminescence resonance energy transfer (BRET).
- 57. The functional heterotrimeric G protein of claim 56 wherein a β subunit comprises the second fluorescent or luminescent moiety.
 - 58. A eukaryotic cell comprising the G protein of claim 56.
- 59. The eukaryotic cell of claim 58 wherein said first and second fluorescent or luminescent moieties is an amino acid sequence.
- 60. The eukaryotic cell of claim 59 wherein one of said first and second fluorescent or luminescent moieties is luciferase.
- 61. A functional heterotrimeric G protein comprising an α subunit comprising a fluorescent or luminescent moiety and a β or γ subunit comprising a quenching moiety, wherein the quenching moiety is capable of quenching fluorescence of the fluorescent moiety or the luminescence of the luminescent moiety.
- 62. A functional heterotrimeric G protein comprising an α subunit comprising a quenching moiety and a β or γ subunit comprising a fluorescent or luminescent moiety, wherein the quenching moiety is capable of quenching fluorescence of the fluorescent moiety or the luminescence of the luminescent moiety.
- 63. The G protein of claim 61 or 62 wherein the fluorescent and quenching moieties are within 100 angstroms of each other.
- 64. A functional γ subunit of a heterotrimeric G protein comprising an amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein.
- 65. The protein of claim 64 wherein the fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.

- 66. The protein of claim 64 wherein the fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 67. The protein of claim 64 wherein the heterotrimeric G protein is Gy of D. discoideum.
- 68. The protein of claim 64 wherein said amino acid sequence is at the y subunit's N-terminus.
- 69. The protein of claim 64 wherein the fluorescent or luminescent moiety is an amino acid sequence.
- 70. A nucleic acid encoding a functional γ subunit of a heterotrimeric G protein which comprises an amino acid sequence encoding a fluorescent or luminescent protein.
- 71. The nucleic acid of claim 70 wherein the fluorescent or luminescent protein is cyan fluorescent protein.
- 72. The nucleic acid of claim 70 wherein the fluorescent or luminescent protein is yellow fluorescent protein.
- 73. The nucleic acid of claim 70 wherein the heterotrimeric G protein is Gy of D. discoideum.
- 74. The nucleic acid of claim 70 wherein the amino acid sequence is at the γ subunit's N-terminus.
- 75. The nucleic acid of claim 70 wherein the nucleic acid comprises a vector for replication and expression of said subunit.
- 76. A eukaryotic cell comprising a nucleic acid according to any of claims 70 to 75.